

XVII. *Fünfter Bericht über die Verwaltung des Allgemeinen Krankenhauses zu Hamburg, betreffend die Jahre 1828, 1829 und 1830. Bekannt gemacht von dem Verwaltungs-Collegio, 1832. Hamburg, 4to. pp. 108.*
Fifth Report of the Administration of the General hospital of Hamburg for the years 1828, 1829 and 1830. Published by the College of Administration, 1832.

The report before us presents the statistics of the Hamburg General Hospital from January 1828 to December 1830 inclusive. It furnishes in the first place a statement of the several items of the income and expenditure of the hospital for each of the three years, and a view of its permanent capital with its manner of investment. The income of the institution in 1828 was 282,107 marks 3 shillings and 6 pence, and the expenditures for the year absorbed the whole sum with the exception of 624 marks 8 shillings. The income for 1829 was 293,437 marks 14 shillings 6 pence. The expenditure of the same year fell short of this 3400 marks 8 shillings 6 pence. In 1830 the income was 322,103 marks 1 shilling, of which sum the expenditure fell short 3318 marks 12 shillings 9 pence.

Following the account of receipts and expenditures for each year is a general statement of the number of patients admitted into and discharged from the hospital; which was as follows:—

Remaining from	1827	-	-	1,235		
Admitted during	1828	-	-	3,693		
					Total	4,928
Admitted during	1829	-	-	-	-	4,342
do.	1830	-	-	-	-	4,605
						Total, 13,875
Discharged healed	1828	-	-	2,904		
do.	1829	-	-	3,463		
do.	1830	-	-	3,808		
					Total	10,175
Discharged relieved	1828	-	-	86		
do.	1829	-	-	93		
do.	1830	-	-	85		
					Total	264
Discharged unhealed	1828	-	-	70		
do.	1829	-	-	73		
do.	1830	-	-	49		
					Total	192
Discharged and admitted again as servants	1828	-	-	43		
do.	1829	-	-	52		
do.	1830	-	-	47		
					Total	142
Died	1828	-	-	514	or 10 7-6 per ct.	
do.	1829	-	-	597	10 9-16	
do.	1830	-	-	643	10 3-4	
					Total	1,754
Remaining January 1, 1831	-	-	-	-	-	Total, 12,527
						1,348

After some general remarks on the state of the hospital, we are presented with the reports of the physician and surgeon, Drs. Sandtmann and Fricke, for the years 1828 and 1829. From this it appears that of the 9,270 patients treated during that period, 6,080 were males, and 3,190 females. Of the 6,594 discharged, 4,591 were males, and 2,193 females; and of the 1,111 who died, 749 were males, and 362 females.

In 1828 the fewest patients treated per diem was in July; namely, 1,269; the largest number was in December; namely, 1,326. The medium daily proportion for the whole year was 1,237. In 1829 the fewest number per diem was in October; namely, 1,268; the largest in February; namely, 1,374. The medium daily proportion for the whole year was 1,335.

In 1828, 12 male and 4 female patients died immediately on, or soon after admission; and in 1829, 14 males and 3 females. Total 33; namely, 1 of rabies, 1 of fractured skull, 2 of nervous fever, with neglected inflammation of the lungs and abdomen, 1 of chronic inflammation of the brain and stomach, 6 of apoplexy, 2 of concussion of the brain, 2 of wound of the throat, (suicide,) 1 of delirium tremens, 1 of inflammation of the brain, 1 of neglected abdominal inflammation, 1 of dropsy, 3 of asthma, 1 of gastritis from swallowing sulphuric acid, 2 of neglected pneumonia, 1 of fracture of the pelvis, 1 of strangulated hernia, 1 of old age, 1 of paralysis of the lungs, 1 of drunkenness, 1 of nervous fever, 1 of concussion of the spine, and 1 of apoplexy from enlargement of the heart.

In 1828, 7 males and 1 female, and in 1829, 4 males and 2 females died within the first twenty-four hours after admission, total 14; namely, of apoplexy following epilepsy, 1; of paralysis of the lungs, 1; of dropsy from disease of the heart, 1; of dropsy with chronic pneumonia, 1; of fractured skull, 3; of chronic inflammation of the thorax and abdomen, 1; of strangulated hernia, 2; of delirium tremens, 1; of compound fracture, 1; of asthma, 1; of concussion of the brain, 1.

In 1828, 10 males and 4 females, and in 1829, 5 males and 4 females died on the second day after admission, total 23; namely, of hæmoptysis, 1; of apoplexy, 2; of apoplexy after mania, 1; of peritonitis, (male,) 1; of strangulated hernia, 2; of compound fracture, 1; of asthma, 5; of nervous fever with asthma, 1; of the same with abdominal inflammation, 2; of chronic hepatitis, 1; of the same with delirium tremens, 1; of dropsy, 1; of pneumonia, 1; of fractured spine, 1; of old age, 1; of hydrothorax, 1.

In 1828, 8 males and 1 female, and in 1829, 16 males and 3 females died on the third day after admission, total 28; namely, of asthma, 5; of nervous fever, 4; of apoplexy, 3; of the same following delirium tremens, 1; of inflammation of the lungs and heart, 1; of strangulated hernia, 1; of fractured skull, 4; of abdominal tumour, 1; of disease of the heart, 1; of neglected inflammation of peritoneum, (male,) 1; of hydrothorax, 1; of nervous fever with gangrene of tongue, 1; of abdominal inflammation, 1; of fracture, 1; of nervous fever with effusion in the brain, 1; of old age, 1.

In 1828, 13 males and 7 females, and in 1829, 9 males and 4 females died on the fourth day after admission, total 33; namely, of pneumonia, 2; of old age, 4; of nervous fever, 8; of dropsy, 2; of hydrothorax, 2; of asthma, 4; of strangulated hernia, 1; of fracture, 1; of abdominal inflammation, 1; of apoplexy, 2;

of the same following delirium tremens, 1; of pleurisy, 1; of chronic diarrhœa, 1; of peritonitis, (male,) 1; of fractured skull, 1; of epilepsy, 1.

In 1828, 6 males and 6 females, and in 1829, 13 males and 2 females died on the fifth day after admission, total 27; namely, of nervous fever, 4; of delirium tremens, 1; of compound fracture, 4; of asthma, 8; of apoplexy, 2; of nervous fever with pleurisy, 1; of chronic hepatitis, 1; of atrophy, (child,) 1; of cancer of the stomach, 2; of amentia, 1; of wound of the chest, 1; of dropsy, 1.

In 1828, 4 males and 4 females, and in 1829, 15 males and 2 females died on the sixth day after admission, total 25; namely, of abdominal inflammation, 2; of compound fracture, 1; of peritonitis, (male,) 1; of asthma, 5; of pneumonia, 2; of cerebritis, 1; of nervous fever, 4; of old age, 1; of paralysis of lungs, 1; of apoplexy, 3; of dropsy, 1; of scrofula, 1; of palsy, 1; of fractured skull, 1.

Making a total of 182 who died within the first six days after admission; namely, 135 males, and 47 females.

The next section of the report is devoted to "particular remarks on certain of the patients and diseases treated in the medical wards." This section contains a brief notice of interesting cases, dissections, and particular modes of treatment; presenting a collection of very important and useful facts. This is succeeded by tabular monthly reports of the patients treated for mental affections. The next section contains a series of interesting and valuable "remarks on the cases treated in the surgical wards;" and the report closes with lithographic tables, showing the number of patients admitted each month during the two years, their diseases and sex, and the termination of each case;—a tabular view of the operations performed, with their results, and of the number and kind of baths made use of. We have perused with a very great degree of pleasure and instruction the entire report, and we could wish that a plan somewhat similar to that upon which it is drawn up, were adopted for the reports of our own medical institutions.

D. F. C.

XVIII. *The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery, a Digest of Medical Literature.* Edited by ISAAC HAYS, M. D. Part II. Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1833.

The second number of the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, which has just made its appearance, is, we think, calculated to sustain and even to elevate the character of that work, and to insure it a sufficient share of patronage. It contains not less than ninety-five articles. Many of these are necessarily short and comparatively unimportant. Nevertheless they could not be excluded without greatly impairing the utility of the work, to which the possessor will naturally look for an explanation of all the terms he meets with in the course of his professional reading. Several other articles, on the other hand, are of considerable length, and written with care and talent, as well as with due regard to the importance of their respective subjects.

Among the writers of these latter articles, we find Drs. Harris, Jackson, Wood, Bache, Condie, R. Coates, Emerson, Griffith, and Hays, of this city, and Professor Geddings of Baltimore. To the first of these gentlemen we owe the conclusion of the excellent article *Abscess*, the commencement of which ap-